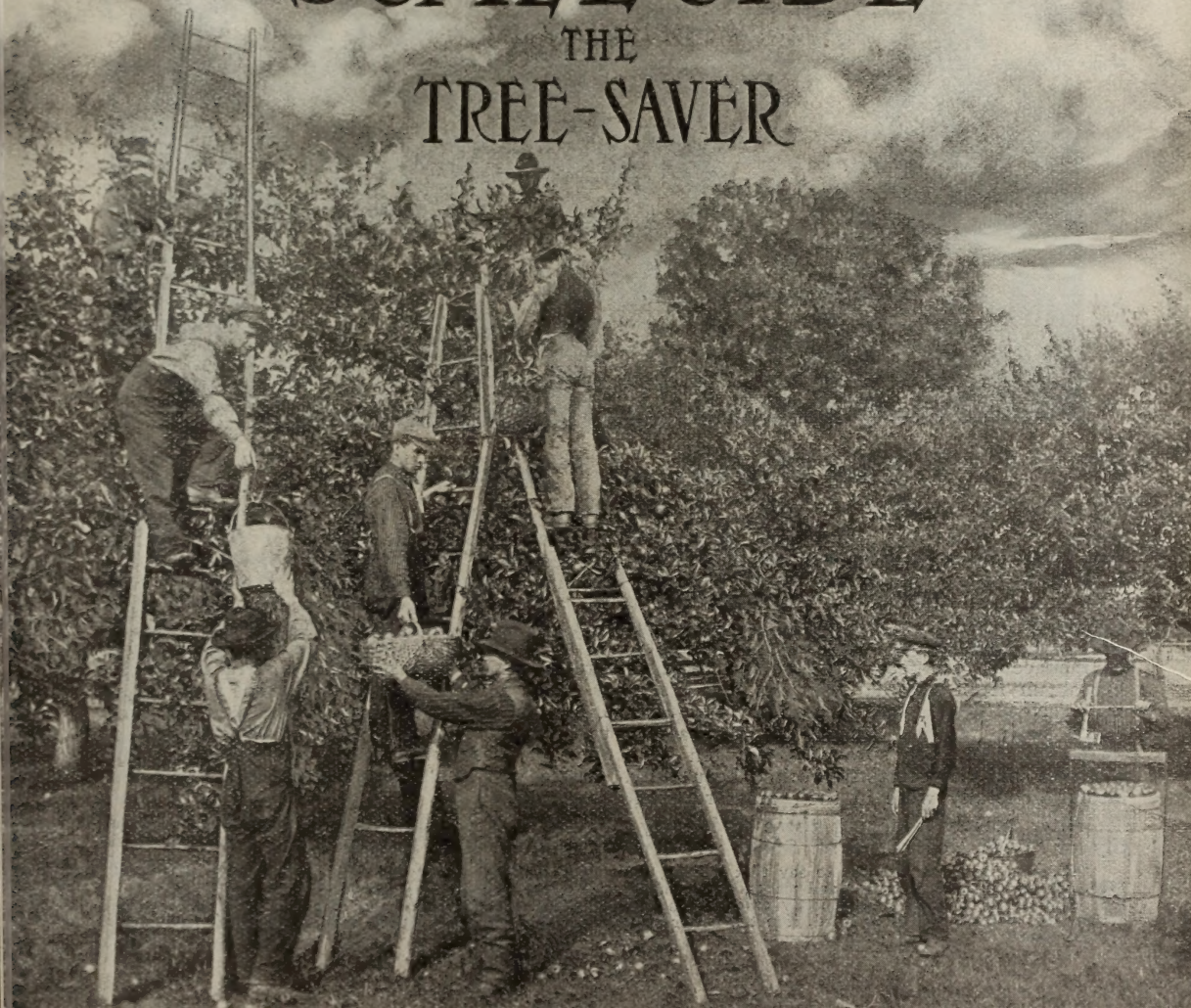


Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

"SCALECIDE"

THE
TREE-SAVER





The History of "Scalecide"

During the Summer of 1904 our Mr. B. G. Pratt was shown a letter from Prof. John B. Smith, the eminent Entomologist of the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick, saying that a Petroleum oil that would mix readily in water would be of value in controlling San Jose scale, providing it could be made cheap enough. Mr. Pratt, who had made a special study of the solubilities of oils for a number of years previously, prepared a sample of soluble Petroleum, which he submitted to Prof. Smith, who was sufficiently pleased with it to call on us when next in the city, giving us our first lesson on San Jose scale, its menace to the fruit grower, and **need of a remedy**.... We later prepared a barrel of soluble Petroleum from material that Dr. Smith sent us. This he submitted to prominent fruit-growers in New Jersey and Delaware. Our first intimation of success was a letter from him which said: "I sent one can of the material to Freehold, N. J., and received yesterday some twigs that had been sprayed about ten days ago. If these twigs are a fair sample of the tree, the material certainly worked beautifully. There was not a single scale alive, and the insects generally were in their most resistant condition."

After closely watching these and every orchard in New Jersey that had used any quantity of "SCALECIDE" Prof. Smith wrote us on July 27, 1905, as follows:

"It gives me great pleasure to say that I have tried 'SCALECIDE' during the Winter and early Spring of 1905, on a great variety of trees and plants, as a remedy against the San Jose or pernicious scale. In every case the result has been good, and in many cases it has been excellent. I believe that applied at the right time and in a thorough manner, this is as good, if not a better remedy, for this pernicious insect, than any we have up to the present time."

WHY IT PAYS TO SPRAY



IT'S not a question of whether you will or you won't. Your success with fruit requires that you **must** spray the trees.

If you want that orchard to be anything more than a poor wood-lot, you'll save it **now** by spraying. If you want the money that a bouncing crop of perfect fruit will bring, you'll insure such a production by keeping your trees in a healthy productive state by spraying.

In the effort to supply the American taste for the best of everything, the choicest varieties of fruits have been brought from all ends of the earth and either acclimated or grafted on to our best trees with the result that American fruits are the choicest in the world.

With them we have imported insect pests innumerable, some so strange as to be unrecognized until they have increased so amazingly and spread so far that the damage done seems irreparable; the San Jose Scale is possibly the most notable example.

The first efforts to decrease and destroy them were futile and a few years ago the American orchards appeared to be doomed to extinction.

But, as fruit-growing is one of the best and the most profitable ways of occupying land, the American spirit arose to the situation. Its ingenuity devised methods of combating this grave danger and by means of the spray pump and insecticides, the insect extermination has commenced.

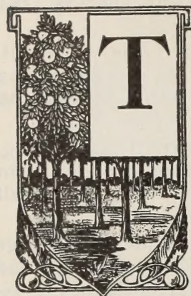
Unless your trees are healthy they cannot bear full crops of perfect fruit, and unless you spray them with regularity you cannot hope to keep them sturdy and vigorous. In short, it is impossible to raise commercial fruit successfully without regular spraying.

It is not enough to spray once or to stop when your trees look healthy and the fruit free from blemish. Eternal vigilance is the price of success. Each scale left hidden beneath a roughness in the bark, each spore of a fungus growth in a fallen leaf only await the Spring-time sun to reproduce myriad fold, so every fruit-grower today who deserves the name conscientiously sprays in the Fall or Spring or both for scale insects, all during the Summer for codling moth and similar chewing insects and both Spring and Summer for fungous diseases.

A few years ago the orchards belonging to C. E. Jones, of Kearneysville, West Virginia, were so badly infested with San Jose scale, that according to the orchard inspector himself, one-half the trees were tagged to be cut out. After five years' use of "SCALECIDE" alone as a winter spray, the same orchard produced over \$29,000 worth of apples and has been pronounced one of the cleanest in the state.

The Editor of the "Rural New Yorker" stated editorially some time ago that he had accomplished more with "SCALECIDE" in three years than with Lime-Sulphur, etc., in nine years.

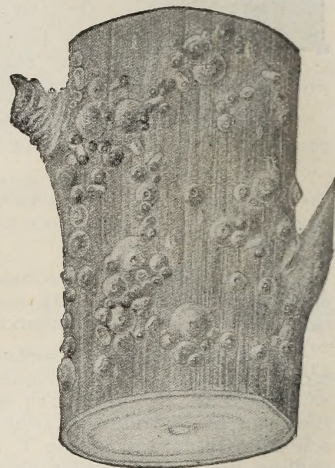
SAN JOSE SCALE



THE San Jose or pernicious scale is perhaps the most dreaded of the imported pests. As is commonly known, it was imported from China or Japan on some new varieties of plums and made its appearance first in San Jose, Calif., from which fact it gets its name. The insect is so small that only the practiced eye can detect it in the early stages of infestation, at which time it looks about the size and color of a fly speck, but it multiplies so fast (from 1,000,000,000 to 3,000,000,000 in a season) that it soon covers an infested limb or branch, giving it a rough, ashy appearance, soon sapping the life and one by one the limbs die, and finally the tree succumbs. The accompanying illustration gives some idea of the appearance of San Jose Scale when seen under a strong magnifying glass. If a portion of the bark is peeled back, a pink or reddish spot will be seen where the poison has entered the bast cells of the bark.

From San Jose, California, the scale was scattered all over the Country in cuttings and nursery stock. It appeared in New Jersey about 1891 or 1892 and although the most drastic measures were used to stamp it out, cutting down and burning every infested tree, it was too late and in a remarkably short time, it had spread to almost every orchard in the State. Every known remedy was applied from the crude oil to Lime-Sulphur or California Wash, but it was a losing battle as the 1905 report of the New Jersey Horticultural Society showed, that when San Jose Scale made its appearance there were 4,500,000 bearing peach trees in the State. In 1905 there were 718,000, and it looked as though the fruit industry would be wiped out of the State.

Mr. Mortimer Whitehead, Past Lecturer National Grange and Editor of several Grange and Agricultural papers, wrote us the following in November, 1907: "Two



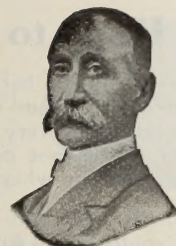
San Jose Scale on branch showing adult female and recent sets—
Much enlarged.

From Bulletin of the Virginia Station

"SCALECIDE" is known the world over as the most reliable agent for the destruction of every kind of scale insects on every tree and shrub.

years ago I purchased two barrels of 'SCALECIDE'. Up to the time of its use after several years battle with San Jose Scale, using all the various remedies, I considered it a drawn game, but with the use of 'SCALECIDE,' we commenced to gain and now consider the matter settled and the contest won."

So, since the advent of "SCALECIDE" conditions have changed. The fruit-grower has taken new courage, and as was said in a recent address, the nurserymen of New Jersey are unable today to supply the demand for trees.



MR. MORTIMER WHITEHEAD

"SCALECIDE"

What It Is and What It Has Done



CALECIDE" is a petroleum oil, from which the heavy lubricating and light inflammable oils have been removed, combined with certain vegetable oils and chemically treated so as to mix instantly and to all practical purposes permanently with cold water, making a white, milky solution. It is more than an emulsion because the oil globule is broken up, allowing it to spread further; therefore, it is economical to use.

"SCALECIDE" is the nearest approach to a pure petroleum soap that has so far been made, but because of its oily appearance it is called a soluble oil. This was tested out and tried by a number of careful fruit growers before it was put on the market in the Winter and Spring of 1905.

Up to this time, Lime-Sulphur was the only cheap, practical remedy for San Jose Scale. We have in a quiet way gone on breaking down the "doubts" of the most skeptical and proving every claim we have ever made: that "SCALECIDE" is more efficient, more economical and easier to apply than any known remedy for San Jose Scale.

One gallon of "SCALECIDE" has a covering power equal to one and a half to two gallons of Lime-Sulphur; consequently, three cents worth of "SCALECIDE" will spray as many trees as three or four cents worth of Lime-Sulphur, and it will take about one-half as long to spray your orchard, as you need to apply only half as many gallons of material. No boiling or fussing—simply add the "SCALECIDE" to the water, start your agitator and spray.

In spite of unreasonable prejudices, severe and sometimes unfair competition, "SCALECIDE" continues to win friends and customers—not only in the United States, but all over the world—wherever fruit is grown and it can be truthfully said that the sun never sets on orchards sprayed with "SCALECIDE," and wherever known, "SCALECIDE" is today "the standard" of soluble or miscible oils.

The Farm Journal of Philadelphia, November, 1907, on page 442, in an interesting editorial, admits that Lime-Sulphur has proven to be a failure in many places and recommends "SCALECIDE" instead, as being more effective and easier to apply.

How to Prepare and Use "Scalecide"

First shake your barrel or can well. This is not always necessary, but it should never be neglected. Fill your spray tank nearly full of plain water. Add six or seven gallons of "SCALECIDE" to every 100 gallons that your tank will hold. Stir thoroughly and fill up with water. It is not necessary to agitate "SCALECIDE" after it is once mixed, but it will do no harm **except** where a gas sprayer is used. Don't agitate after the gas is turned on.

"SCALECIDE" will mix perfectly with almost any water, but rain or surface water is best, not colder than 40° Fahrenheit or warmer than 100° Fahrenheit. Seventy degrees is best.

Don't add anything to "SCALECIDE" but plain water, and always pour "SCALECIDE" into the water rather than the water into "SCALECIDE."

Every original package of "SCALECIDE" is guaranteed to make a perfect emulsion in water, without any free oil showing on top, when first opened and for a year afterwards, provided it is kept closed and in a cool place free from extremes of heat and cold.

Should "SCALECIDE" fail to mix properly, **DON'T USE IT**, but notify B. G. Pratt Co., 50 Church Street, New York, and they will replace it promptly without expense to you.

They will give new "SCALECIDE" for old, no matter how long you have kept it on hand or what has happened to it, provided you pay the transportation charges. **But no matter how old it is, if it makes a perfect emulsion when mixed with water, and looks like milk, it is just as good as new.**

If only a little oil floats on top after standing, this can be skimmed off and the rest can be used with perfect safety and is cheaper than paying for the exchange for new goods.

Old "SCALECIDE" that has become cloudy and will not mix may be made good by adding a small quantity of strongest Carbolic Acid either crude or refined. One ounce to four or five gallons is often too much. Use only enough to get a good emulsion, testing often in a glass of water. Too much is as bad as too little. Carbolic Acid crystals should be warmed until liquid, then added to a small quantity of "SCALECIDE" to keep it so before using. Always handle Carbolic Acid carefully as it is a poison and will burn the skin—but, if used promptly, Alcohol will wash it off before any damage is done.

"SCALECIDE" is the most perfect and uniform soluble or miscible oil that has been produced, but if for any reason it should not be perfect, **don't use it.**

Prof. John B. Smith in the 1906 New Jersey report of the Entomological Department on page 591, says: "After going through the ("SCALECIDE") factory and watching the process of making up a car load and examining the methods of checking, filling and shipping, it seems almost impossible that there should be any material difference in the product sent out or in the percentage of actual petroleum oil in the different lots. **Differences in result must be due to factors outside of the composition of the material itself.**"

How to Spray With "Scalecide"

The late lamented Prof. M. V. Slingerland of the New York Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y., in an address shortly before his death, stated that one-half of the spraying done was imperfectly done. This being a fact, the results from the use of "SCALECIDE" are truly wonderful, one enthusiastic user saying that "SCALECIDE" killed 100 per cent of all the scale hit and 90 per cent that it did not hit. This is due to its wonderful spreading and penetrating properties.



Success Depends on Application

The first thing is to get a good pump. If you have a large orchard, get a power sprayer from any reliable manufacturer. If only a small orchard, a barrel fitted with a good hand-power pump will do. In any event, have a pressure gauge fitted to the air cylinder. Have plenty of hose, 20 to 40 feet, according to the size of your trees and an 8 or 10 foot extension rod with the **finest spray nozzle you can get**. There is no danger of clogging where "SCALECIDE" is used unless there was trash in the water mixed with it. By using a fine nozzle, any good man can maintain a pressure of 100 to 125 pounds even with a hand-pump.

Commence spraying on the outer limbs of the tree, moving the nozzle around in a circle gradually working to the center of the tree. Always spray from two sides, and if the trees are large three or four sides is better.

Don't neglect the highest solitary branch, but best of all trim out all scraggly limbs; in fact, do all your trimming, if possible, before you start spraying. Spray until every particle is thoroughly drenched from the top-most twig down to the ground. Don't be afraid of wetting the roots (it is the best remedy for the Woolly Aphis) for every scale you do not hit may live to "hit" you some other day.

Don't use a Bordeaux or coarse nozzle and low pressure, or a nozzle eaten out with Lime-Sulphur. It will not do satisfactory work, although better possibly than with Lime-Sulphur.

If your trees are large and high, get up in the center of the tree ("SCALECIDE" will not hurt you even if you are soaked with it) and with the extension-rod, spray from the inside of the tree out and then spray from the outside. If your nozzle is put on with a 45-degree elbow like this you can reach around the large limbs from one side.



Spraying Large Trees with "SCALECIDE" Man with extension rod in crotch of the tree spraying from the inside.



When to use "Scalecide"



BEFORE "SCALECIDE" came on the market, our Experiment Stations and entomologists had nothing better to offer than the old Lime-Sulphur and Whale Oil soap solutions, both unpleasant to use no matter at what season.

The use of these sprays in the Fall sometimes resulted in a partial, if not total loss of the fruit or leaf buds, giving the impression that Fall spraying was harmful.

With the introduction of soluble oils, however, this has all been changed as there is absolutely no danger to either fruit or leaf buds, whether Fall or Spring sprayed. The New Jersey Bulletin No. 186, in speaking of soluble oils, says: "'SCALECIDE' did almost perfect work applied at winter strength in October. No injury of any kind was caused on trees or fruit buds."

This Bulletin, after referring to various tests of Fall and Spring work says: "But the interesting and important conclusion is that the wrong time for Spraying has been generally advised, and that instead of delaying until late Spring, our work, to be most effective, should be done in the late Fall, while the scale are yet active and before the trees are really dormant."

The scale gets in its most destructive work in the Winter, as many trees apparently healthy in the Fall are dead in the Spring if unsprayed.

The old scale, while not living to breed the next season, often lives through the Winter, if the tree doesn't die. The young scale, which are the breeders for another season, are tender and not so well protected, and are more readily destroyed by a good insecticide.

In support of the theory that the scale does feed all Winter, cut a twig from an infested branch. In a few weeks the scale will all be dead, while those on the branch from which it was taken, will still be alive, showing that the scale cannot live if the juices of the tree are exhausted.

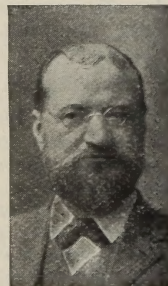
In any event, "a badly infested tree which has maintained a good showing throughout the season often finds itself unable to start again in the Spring and then the fruit-grower is likely to blame the insecticide for the condition. Occasionally a tree even starts from the stored material in the bud and when that is exhausted wilts and dies, simply because the poisoned bast cells will not carry the sap."—(Prof. John B. Smith.)

The Autumn is freer from the high winds of March and April allowing the spraying to be done thoroughly from all sides in one operation.

The ground is usually dry and firm, admitting the wagons and spray pumps in the orchard, which is often impossible after the Spring thaws, but if for any reason advantage cannot be taken of the Fall weather, you should have some "SCALECIDE" on hand and spray any warm day during the Winter when the spray will not freeze before drying on the trees.

No spray material should be used when the temperature is much lower than 40° Fahrenheit.

Don't spray in freezing weather.



PROF. JOHN B. SMITH

Spray any time in the Spring up to the time that the buds and blossoms begin to come out. Some have sprayed successfully with "SCALECIDE" when the trees are in full bloom or just as the blossom is off, and it is better than not spraying at all if your trees are badly infested; you run the risk of losing the crop, but this is better than losing the trees.

Any apparent scalding of the tender leaf will soon disappear. We do not recommend "SCALECIDE" as a Summer spray except at dilute strengths of 1 part to 30 or 40 parts of water for apple aphid, etc., or for scale, white fly, rust-mite, etc., on citrus trees.

Fall spraying has a distinct advantage over Spring spraying in the fact that you will have more time to do the work and to make a more thorough job of it than during the rush of Spring work.

After being sprayed with "SCALECIDE" the trees go into the Winter free from the drain of the life sucking scale, parasites and fungous diseases attacking them, the soluble oils having a **cleansing** and **stimulating** effect far greater than Lime-Sulphur or any other spray. The addition of a distinct fungicidal agent makes "SCALECIDE" still more firm in its enviable reputation of being the most perfect and effective spray solution on the market.

Spraying Citrus Trees with "Scalecide"

For years the laborious and expensive method of fumigating citrus trees was the only way of ridding them of scale and fungous troubles but for a number of years "SCALECIDE" has been growing in favor in Florida, California, Porto Rico, Australia, South Africa, etc.

Mr. H. E. V. Pickstone, of Meerlust, South Africa, writes: "My trees are now so clean I do not think I shall require 'SCALECIDE' this season, but please reserve me 100 gallons."

Mr. H. O. Arton of Cape Colony, writes: "I should be compelled to use it if it were three times the price."

Commence spraying just after the new growth starts, using not stronger than 1 gallon to 25 gallons of water (1 to 30 or 40 gallons has proven effective) for all kinds of scale, rust-mite, etc. For white fly use 1 to 50 or 60 gallons of water. Even more dilute strengths have proven effective.

Where the trees and leaves are badly diseased, and the stronger strengths of "SCALECIDE" are used, these old leaves may fall off, sometimes causing needless alarm, but the increased vigor of the new growth and the trees generally will be gratifying.

The repeated application of "SCALECIDE", 1 to 40 or 50, during the growing season will keep your fruit clean and bright.

The tops of all young citrus trees should be dipped in "SCALECIDE" 1 to 25 or 30, just before setting out, and it will guarantee against scale and fungus and is better than fumigation.

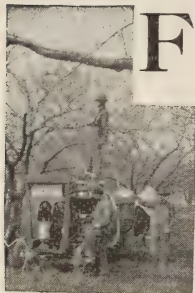
Mr. J. H. Hale, Horticulturist and fruit-grower of Connecticut and Georgia, whose genial personality and forceful advice is known and appreciated wherever fruit topics are discussed, writes us as follows, October 1, 1907:

"I think "SCALECIDE" thoroughly effectual in killing the San Jose scale and **the most satisfactory of any of the oil mixtures.**



MR. J. H. HALE

Dipping Nursery Stock in "Scalecide"



FUMIGATION of nursery stock has been required by most States. This is often attended with great damage to the trees and loss to the nurseryman in reputation if nothing else.

We have seen a nursery certificate which reads as follows:

"Destroy at once all badly infested stock. Fumigate with Hydrocyanic Acid gas or dip in 'SCALECIDE' or other suitable soluble oil all other trees in the block when dug for sale or shipment. Spray with 'SCALECIDE' or other soluble oil (1 to 15) all remaining trees."

Mess. H. J. Weber & Sons Co., of Nursery, Mo., have dipped all of their stock in "SCALECIDE" for a number of years and positively refused to fumigate except at the customer's risk.

There is no necessity of dipping the roots of trees except where some disease or insect is liable to attack the roots, such as the woolly aphis on Apple and Pear trees. Peaches and Plums should be dipped to the roots. (See directions for dipping citrus trees on the preceding page.)

We believe that very soon some uniform laws should be passed similar to the above, possibly doing away with fumigation altogether. When nurserymen realize how very easy it is to dip, and appreciate how effectually the stock is rid of scale, aphis and fungous diseases, they will use nothing else.

If the stock is small, add 2 and one-half gallons of "SCALECIDE" to a 50-gallon barrel of water. First dip the top and then the roots. Shake them in the mixture for about a minute. If the stock is very large, a vat or trough may be used being very careful that every particle of the stock is thoroughly wetted. Nursery

stock sprayed with "SCALECIDE" will show greater and more luxuriant growth than when sprayed with Lime-Sulphur and does not disfigure the stock.

"SCALECIDE" will keep indefinitely after being mixed up if not allowed to freeze.

After dipping a lot of stock, or after a slight freeze, some free oil may appear on top. This should be skimmed off and a little fresh "SCALECIDE" added. If this precaution is observed, it is **absolutely impossible** to injure dormant stock by dipping in "SCALECIDE." I have seen two Pear trees that were dipped in "SCALECIDE", 1 to 15 or 20, and the roots left standing in the mixture for two days before planting out and with no resulting injury whatsoever.

Many fruit growers and experts who have had little or no experience with "SCALECIDE" are apt to blame it for any unfavorable condition of tree or fruit bud, especially if they don't know what the real cause is. Just as some doctors used Malaria as a "scape goat" for their ignorance.

If a tree is ever injured with "SCALECIDE" it is due to the grossest carelessness.

Mr. Charles Black, of Hightstown, N. J., one of the best known nurserymen and fruit-growers in that State, writes: "Yours received and note what you say about injury to peach in Ohio by 'SCALECIDE.'" I used it on all ages of trees from the dormant buds in nursery and from October until April, and dipped young trees just budding out before planting, and no apparent injury to trees or buds, and from my experience of the treatment of many thousands of trees, I feel that the injury was from some other cause than "SCALECIDE."



MR. CHAS. BLACK

A Combined Fungicide and Insecticide

The Ohio Experiment Station and a few careful fruit growers found marked fungicidal properties in "SCALECIDE" in 1906, due probably to a small amount of soluble sulphur which it contains. Since that time the attention of the fruit growers has been called especially to this property, and we believe that wherever fungous troubles existed, the great fungicidal property of "SCALECIDE" was noted, controlling peach curl, rot, etc. In addition to this, we have succeeded in combining with "SCALECIDE," a valuable new fungicide without changing the material itself, so that "SCALECIDE" is today the only oil

spray that is a combined fungicide and insecticide.

It will rid your trees of all fungous troubles controllable during the dormant season. A grower of strictly fancy apples stated that he had so little fungus after using "SCALECIDE" for five years that he cut out Bordeaux mixture, as he could not afford to mark his fruit.

Another fruit grower who has used "SCALECIDE" for six years on his Pear trees says that nothing else will give him such bright, clean fruit.



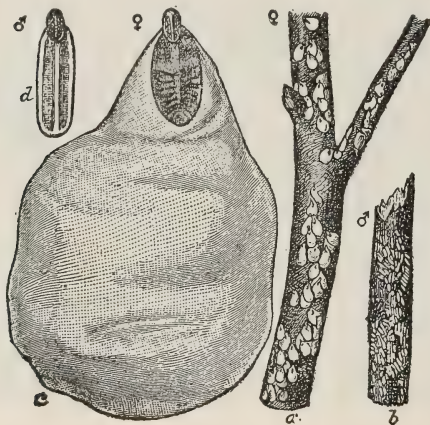
Mixing and filling room in "SCALECIDE" laboratory, showing 4 of the 5 mixing tanks, capacity of each, one car-load, giving a capacity of 3 car-loads of "SCALECIDE" daily.

How Much "Scalecide" It Takes to Spray a Tree

This, of course, is a problem in which the answer depends on the size of the tree to be sprayed. If you have been using Lime-Sulphur and know how many gallons are required, you can safely estimate that it will take just **half as many gallons of diluted "SCALECIDE"**.

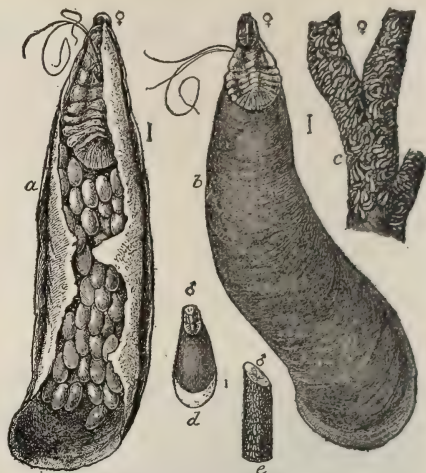
The New York Experiment Station Bulletin No. 296, on page 9, states that, in orchard work, 9 gallons of "SCALECIDE" went as far as 17 gallons of Lime-Sulphur.

One year old trees will require one-half pint or less. Some very old and very large apple-trees will require as much as 10 or 15 gallons, but the finer the nozzle and the greater the pressure, the less material will be required to do the work; but whatever you may require, whether for one tree or



SCURFY SCALE

- a. Twig showing female scale. c. Female.
b. Twig showing male. d. Male scale enlarged.
U. S. Dept. Agr.



OYSTER SHELL BARK LOUSE

- a. A female with egg mass under side.
b. The same seen from above.
c. Twig infested.

U. S. Dept. Agr.

100,000 trees, "SCALECIDE" is the cheapest and the most reliable spray you can use.

ALL SOFT BODIED SUCKING INSECTS

are absolutely controlled by "SCALECIDE." In this class are found the San Jose and Cottony Maple Scale, the Oyster Shell and Scurfy Scale, Howard and Terrapin Scale, Pear Psylla, White Fly, Aphis, Lice, etc., etc. All these insects are killed by covering with a thin oily coating, closing their breathing apparatus and killing by suffocation or by penetration beneath their scaly covering, and what is said of San Jose Scale will apply to any of them.

Results—Not Talk

We have hundreds of testimonials of the effectiveness of "SCALECIDE" as strong or stronger than these that follow, but lack of space forbids printing more.

Mr. J. E. Schlemmer, Greenville, R. I., writes: "Just finished spraying with 'SCALECIDE'. It's great stuff; best of all. We haven't got enough to do all the trees, so we bought some Lime-Sulphur. It's nasty stuff, but will have to do till this Fall when more 'SCALECIDE' can be bought."

Mr. Frederic Kropp, Wantagh, N. Y., writes: "For about six years I have used various mixtures in my fight against San Jose Scale, without success, but finally won with your 'SCALECIDE.' It does the trick."

Mr. J. F. Batts, Garner, N. C., writes: "As to 'SCALECIDE,' I am ready to give you any kind of testimonial you wish. I am highly pleased with your 'SCALECIDE.' I find it to be in every respect everything you claim it to be, and I expect to continue using it each season."

Mr. J. W. Van Duyne, Caldwell, N. J., writes: "Enclosed find order and check of twelve dollars for 'SCALECIDE.' I did at one time use the Lime-Sulphur and Salt formula for peach trees, but for the last three years I have used your 'SCALECIDE' with good results on all kinds of fruit trees."

Mr. W. H. Leuder, Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I have been using Lime-Sulphur and Salt Mixture, 'nasty.' I know where some parties have been using 'SCALECIDE' with exceptionally fine results. In fact, there are no scale on the trees. One of the boys (cousin of mine), told me that some of the trees were nearly dead. To date they are looking fine, sprayed in 1910. I have only a few trees, but will use 'SCALECIDE' this year. I have a lot of scale."

Baron J. Gary de Vabre, Lake Ronkonkoma, L. I., writes: "'Once used always used,' should truly be the by-word of 'SCALECIDE.' We could not do any spraying last year, and our fruit crop fell off accordingly."

Mr. W. H. Dimmick, Paxinos, Pa., writes: "I used 'SCALECIDE' and 'SULFOCIDE' on my apples last year, and had one of the largest and finest crops I ever raised. I had a thousand bushels of marketable apples."

Mr. John Ryder, Owen Station, N. J., writes: "I believe my orchard is about free from scale, and the fruit, the finest I ever grew."

Mr. Everett E. Brown, Pomfret Centre, Conn., writes: "You may be interested to know that I have an exhibit at Connecticut State Fair, Charter Oak Park, this week from old orchards sprayed with 'SCALECIDE' and 'SULFOCIDE,' consisting of a collection of

These not only bear tribute to the value of "SCALECIDE" but prove our claim that the sun never sets on the orchards where "SCALECIDE" is used.

73 varieties of apples, besides single plate entries. They are not judged yet, but good judges thought Sunday that I had 'them all skinned.' Possibly you might like to come up with your camera. You won't need to be ashamed to own them anyway whether they get a prize or not."

Mr. Brown won over 200 prizes in the New England States on his apples this year.

Mr. Chester J. Tyson, Flora Dale, Pa., writes: "Replying to your inquiry regarding our use of 'SCALECIDE,' would say that we have been using it exclusively as a scale spray on our entire plantation since 1905. Some years we have sprayed the same trees Fall and Spring, so that many of our trees have eight or ten applications. When we commenced using 'SCALECIDE' many of our trees were badly infested with scale. In fact, we lost 100 or more about that time.

Since beginning the use of 'SCALECIDE' we have not lost any trees from scale, and feel that we have kept this insect very well under control. With reference to possible injury from 'SCALECIDE,' would say that we have not, at any time, experienced any injury from its use. Nor have I ever seen any injury to trees that could be directly traced to 'SCALECIDE.'

When I remind you that we have over 12,000 apple trees, 7,000 of them in bearing, it will be scarcely necessary to add that we are continuing to use 'SCALECIDE' because we are convinced that it will better serve our purpose as a scale destroyer than anything else we can use. I am sure you will understand that our interests are too large to make it possible that we are using 'SCALECIDE' out of friendship to you, or for any other possible reason but that stated above.

It may be of further interest to you to know that our fruit, all from trees that had been sprayed with 'SCALECIDE' only, as stated above, won for us seven first premiums and Sweepstakes, at the meeting of the State Horticultural Association in Harrisburg, January 24th to 26th, 1911."

The "Long Island Agronomist" of August 1st, 1911, on page 7, after speaking of the various results from the use of Lime-Sulphur, states as follows: "We years ago found a far milder and just as efficient destroyer of San Jose Scale in the first of miscible oils, 'SCALECIDE,' and as this has never injured in any way, manner or form, fruit trees bearing either seed or pit fruits, or the most delicate of shrubs, this we shall stick to as our standard, particularly as our tree and shrub growths are most vigorous after eight years of continuous use."

Testimonials from Planters—Citrus Trees

Cape Colony, South Africa

Messrs. Pickstone & Arton, writes: "We have had excellent results with 'SCALECIDE.' Send us 5 casks immediately."

Cape Orchard Co., writes: "We shall want 30 casks for next season."

Mr. I. R. Dalton, Krankuil, writes: "'SCALECIDE' gave most satisfactory results. I have now cleared my trees of Red Scale."

Porto Rico

Mr. B. F. Murphy, Jr., Bayamon, P. R., writes: "My experience with 'SCALECIDE' has been eminently satisfactory. The last general spraying of my grove was made in the Winter of 1910, January and February. The trees were without doubt very dirty, a large percentage being covered with purple scale and considerable white scale or Aphis. The spraying was made as thorough as could possibly be done, some trees containing set fruit, others none. Extreme care was executed in the emulsifying at all times of the solution at not too great strength. To-day, more than one year after spraying, more than ninety per cent of the trees are practically entirely free from any scale. The other trees containing but comparatively little scale, the fruit was not spotted, and the trees have made a most vigorous healthy growth. 'SCALECIDE' has proven to me an economical and efficient spray."

Mr. George K. Knight, Agent, Buffalo & P. R. Fruit Co., Barceloneta, P. R., writes: "In answering your inquiry as to what I think of 'SCALECIDE' will say I have used it on one hundred acres of trees with splendid success. It entirely removed all scale and with the exception of a very few trees, did not have to spray the second time. It is very easy to mix, and if it is well stirred before mixing with the water it will not

Tokai Reformatory writes: "I used the 'SCALECIDE' on our Orange trees which were badly infested with Scale. I gave only one application and am pleased to say that the trees are now free from Scale. I also sprayed some old rose trees that were bad with Scale. These are now perfectly clean and did not suffer from the effects of the wash."

separate, and there will be no danger of injuring the trees."

Mr. J. E. Heinzman, "Oakland Grove," Bayamon, P. R., writes: "In reply to your favor of recent date requesting information as to results obtained from use of 'SCALECIDE' on citrus fruit trees, I am pleased to state that I have always received excellent results. Fact is, I consider it the peer of all cleansers, and intend to have a supply on hand at all times."

Messrs. Greene & Knight, Citrus, P. R., writes: "Yours of the 22nd received. We have used 'SCALECIDE,' and find it one of the best of the prepared emulsions."

Nathaniel A. Walcott, Inc., San Juan, P. R., writes: "Replying to your favor of April 28th, regarding our experience using 'SCALECIDE' I am pleased to state that our company has used 'SCALECIDE' successfully for over three years. We consider it by far the best insect and scale remover on Citrus fruit trees we have ever used, and cheerfully recommend it to planters in Porto Rico."

Mr. T. S. Herriot, San Juan, P. R., writes: "During the past year I have used 'SCALECIDE' on my citrus trees and it has given entire satisfaction."

Australasia

A. J. Doyle, Lower Mangrove Creek, Hawkesbury, N. S. W.: "I used 'SCALECIDE' last January on Lisbon lemons and navel oranges for Mussel Scale and Black Smut. The strength used was 1-30, and the scale was all killed. The trees are now perfectly clean. 'SCALECIDE' is the simplest preparation I have used, and the most effective, and I intend to continue using 'SCALECIDE.' I enclose herewith order for fresh supply."

R. Toogood, Box Hill, Vic.: "I used 'SCALECIDE' and found it killed all the scale. In March I sprayed with it lemon trees which were very bad, with Olive Scale and Black Scale, using one in 30 gallons of water, and now the scale is all dead, and the trees are looking clean and healthy. I also sprayed some apples that had White Blight very bad, and it was all killed next day."

E. K. Wolstenholme, Montanella Orchards, Bathurst, N. S. W.: "I tried 'SCALECIDE' on San Jose Scale and Mussel Scale and the results were most gratifying. It is absolutely the only emulsion out of many I have tried which will kill scale right out."

William Jasprizza, Young, N. S. W.: "I have checked the Red Spider with 'SCALECIDE.' I may state that my trees, which were in a bad state, seem to have recovered already and have a splendid bloom and look fresh. One tree that I took for a trial was one mass of scale in July, and to-day, I will give \$5 to any man that can find one scale alive."

G. P. B. Jackes, Orchardfield, Armidale, N. S. W.: "I have used 'SCALECIDE' and find it a splendid mixture for spraying with, easy to mix, and will kill any scale."

Honor Award

A gold medal was awarded "SCALECIDE" at the National Horticultural Congress, Council Bluffs, Iowa, 1909.

For fear of misunderstanding, beg to state that the B. G. Pratt Company and "SCALECIDE" are owned and controlled exclusively by B. G., H. B. and E. D. Pratt and no other person or persons have any interest in it directly or indirectly and it has no connection with any other corporation.



Prices of "Scalecide"

F. O. B. Hackensack, N. J. (in most instances the same as New York), St. Louis, Mo., and Fort Valley, Ga. Express or freight from St. Louis and Fort Valley to destination at purchaser's expense. Only barrels or half-barrels shipped from Fort Valley.

50-gal. bbls., 50c. per gal.	\$25.00
30 " jacketed tins	15.00
10 " " cans	6.00
5 " " "	3.25
1 " " "	1.00
1 qt. cans	.40

TERMS: Cash with order.

Remit by New York Exchange, Postal or Express Money Order.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will deliver "SCALECIDE", freight paid, to any Railroad Station in the United States, east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio River and North Carolina state line at the following prices, providing remittance accompanies the order. Otherwise we ship freight collect at the above prices.

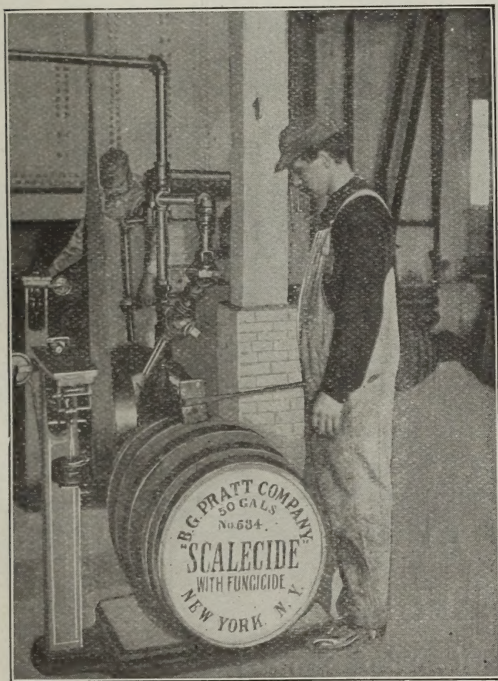
50 gal. barrel	\$25.00
30 gal. jacketed tin	16.00
10 gal. can (two 5 gal. cans to case)	6.75
5 gal. can in case	3.75

B. G. PRATT COMPANY

Manufacturing Chemists

50 CHURCH STREET

NEW YORK CITY



Filling "SCALECIDE" barrels, 40 per hour, by means of force pump.



Laboratory of the B. G. Pratt Company, Hackensack, New Jersey. The oldest and largest manufacturers of Soluble Petroleum Oils in the United States.

FOR SALE BY

Burnett Bros.

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants and Garden Sundries

72 Cortlandt Street

- - - -

New York